

The Cornell Countryman

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

AGRICULTURAL
PUBLICATION
VOLUME XX



OCTOBER

Volume XX

1922

Number 1

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Contents and Contributors

Cover picture was purchased from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

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 By Dr. Erl A. Bates, advisor in Indian extension for the College of Agriculture. Dr. Bates is the founder of the Indian Welfare Movement, acknowledged to be the leading force working upon the Indian problem in this country. In 1920, he was awarded the New England Medal as being the greatest contributor to the cause of education in America during the previous three years.

What Does the Agricultural College Graduate Do? 10
 By A. Wright Gibson. When the responsibility of keeping in touch with all former agricultural students was placed on the Farm Practice Office, it was very fortunate that Mr. Gibson was available to take charge of this work. His qualifications were known to the Farm Practice Office mainly through his connection with it as an instructor during his Junior and Senior years in College.
 He came to the New York State College of Agriculture from the foothills of the Catskill

Mountains, in 1913, and received a B.S. Degree four years later. The first two years after graduation he spent managing a large farm in Virginia. Then he bought a 600-acre farm in the same section, which he operated until he returned to the College in February, 1921, to assume the task of finding out where all former Agricultural students are and what they are doing. His patience and persistence along with other qualities make him especially well suited to this work, and he is already getting some excellent results as the following sample will show.

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| The material for this article was kindly brought to us by professor emeritus John L. Stone, to whom it had been sent from California by John W. Gilmore, mentioned in the article. | |
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The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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October, 1922



Paths of Youth

Photo-Study by Thomas O. Scheckell

Poem by Russell Lord

Sonny boy, if you was mine
You kin bet you wouldn't be
Goin' off with hook an' line
By yer lonesome; no sirree!

Things has changed, I guess, since when
I was jest a little tad;
When I wanted fishin' then,
First I'd have to ast my Dad

Could I go; then Dad would say,
"Creeks is tricky, little brother
Better help me git in hay . . .
Run along an' ast yer Mother."

Mother'd say: "Good Land o' Love!
Down there by yerself, alone!
What kin Pa be thinkin' of! . . .
Wait until yer big an' grown!"

Dad, he'd wait out by the gate.
When I'd come, he'd grin an' say,
"Mother's right; let's dig our bait;
We kin work some other day!"

*Sonny boy, if you was mine
You kin bet you wouldn't be
Goin' off with hook an' line
By yer lonesome; no sirree!*

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XX

OCTOBER, 1922

Number 1

Iroquois Gold or Maize

By Erl Bates

*Indians of North America —
Agriculture*

INDIAN corn or maize might well be designated as the backbone of American agriculture.

Zea mays Linn came, according to our best botanists, as a development from two wild grasses, the *Euchloena Mexicana* and the *Euchloena Luxurians* of Guatemala, the latter most nearly approximating our present types. Archaeological, historical, and meteorological proofs point to a region in lower Mexico, south of 22 degrees north latitude at an altitude of about 5400 feet as its original home. How early the cultivation of maize was begun by the Indians is mere conjecture but the graves of the mound builders, who preceded our Indians in the occupation of the continent, show evidences of cultivated corn. The tombs of the Incas of old Peru contain pictographs of the corn grower and even ears of maize.

Woven into the very fabric of Indian philosophy, religion, and folk lore, is found what all tribes except those of the non-agricul-



A REAL AMERICAN DAIRYMAN

Alex White with a thorough-bred Holstein. This Indian is a committeeman of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, president of the St. Regis-Mohawk Dairyman's League, and chairman of the Mohawk-Cornell Committee.

tural areas call the great gift of the Great Spirit.

The Indian tribes of both North and South America all have words for corn, our word maize coming from the Arawak word *marise* and the Caribbean Indian word *maysi* and *mahiz*. The Indians who welcomed Columbus were of Arawakan stock of which the Bolivians were a part. It is very probable that Columbus brought it back to Spain, for eight years after, we find it being studied and cultivated extensively at Seville and throughout the Mediterranean country. Some writers have tried to show an Asiatic origin based on a Chinese print of 1597 but the exact date of the print is questioned and it is likely that the Portuguese sailors brought it to the Flowery Kingdom in 1516.

The entry of corn into New York State doubtless came with the migration of the Iroquois who left the land of the prairie and the buffalo "seeking the 'land of promise' promised them by the Great Spirit." This great red stream came doubtless by the way of Northern New York and very early started the cultivation of their staple food. The Iroquoian legends of maize all speak of its birthplace in the "land of the south wind." The Western or Plains Indians did grow maize in the valleys of the Mississippi and its branches



INDIAN CORN HOUSE

Showing mortar, two baskets for sieves and corn carrying basket, "the grandfather of our pack basket." This house is of bark and of the type used by the Iroquois when the whites came in 1609.

but they were essential hunters of buffalo while the Iroquois were agriculturists first and meat procurers afterwards.

The early clans were the Bears and the Wolves, the Bears being foremost because they dug and stored while the Wolves were both hunters of animals and conquerors of alien red men. All work was divided between these two clans but the Bears, the farmers, held first place in council. Later, to secure fish to fertilize the corn fields, the Turtle clan was created. These three clans or divisions of tribe are common to all the five and later six nations. The most sacred office in the old confederacy founded by the Onondaga Chief Hiawatha in 1550 was the Clan Seed Grandmother. It was to her, that sufficient seed was brought after harvest that in case of failure of crop, the nation might not die for want of their staple. Corn, beans, and squashes are known to the Iroquois or Six Nations as the "Three Sisters" or as "Our Supporters."

The power of the Seed Clan Grandmother was even greater than any Matron in the Great Council for only women voted among them in 1550, and even today, among some Indians, the men have not been given as yet the privilege.

The power of women arose from their refusal to raise any more warriors unless they had the right to make war and, before the Council finally declared war, this Matron with an ear of maize in her hand said "Remember behind the arrow must be the maize." Thus it was that but two of the nations, the Senecas and the Mohawks, were "skilled in the arts of war" while three, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, and the Onondagas, were essentially agriculturists in daily life, thought, and voice in Council. The Five and later Six Nations, for the Tuscaroras were added later, became the "Romans of the New World," the "holders of the key of the continent" and the "men surpassing all other red men" because they were agriculturists. They were not a migratory people. They have large towns and outside of their villages they had common fields of maize which the young men were forced to cultivate to feed the widows and orphans during the long winter. Thus applied socialism existed here in New York State when serfdom was the basis of European society. The voice of the Iroquois mothers in Great Council at Onondaga rule all the lands and all the tribes from the St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake and from the Hudson to the Mississippi and many of the traditional legends show clearly that the Iroquois compelled their captive nations to pay as tribute, corn of their own high standard of cultivation. They forced the Delawares, the Eries, and others to practice improved methods and

doubtless these nations became better farmers even if the Iroquois had to force it into their heads by use of a tomahawk. The method is suggested for present day needs of the student body of the Agricultural College located in old Cayuga country.

The Iroquois elected their seed by an adage "maize that will not turn gold in three full moons will never feed you in the cold." Three full moons is ninety days and

thus, the Indians practiced in 1550 what we consider scientific agriculture in 1922. Then again, we have lately come into possession of two curved pieces of bark enclosing a quantity of moss showing that the Iroquois used "bark instead of rag dolls" for germination tests before the days of the whites.

The Corn or Planting Moon of May plays a large part in the calendar of the Iroquois and following closely after the dance "for the sweet water (maple sap) of the woodland," the Planting dance is second only to the Corn or Harvest dance of the autumn. All of these ceremonial

dances are regulated after the seasons and are built around his agriculture, for instance, following the planting comes the Strawberry and then the String Bean dances. All these dances are deeply religious for they are thanksgiving dances to the Great Spirit for his gifts to "feed us, thy red children."

The Planting dance has an opening and central figure, a farmer round whom two figures, the Winter and the North Wind, dance in threatening manner and dejection and sadness is portrayed in the visage and posture of the farmer. In comes Spring and in a Battle dance between Spring and Winter and the North Wind, Spring is finally driven off, much to the dismay of the farmer. Spring, however, returns bringing two figures, Rain and the South Wind and very quickly the three drive off the Winter and the North Wind. The farmer smiles and, reaching into his deer pouch, he brings out an ear of corn, while the audience sit in silence and sadness. With the dropping of a few kernels from the farmer's hand, all the audience rise and to the tune of the tom tom and the rattle, the voice of the farmer rings out in a thanksgiving prayer to the Great Spirit. Happiness and a spirited dance animates all the Iroquois, for the Great Spirit has sent the Springtime, and Winter with its cold wind, sickness, and perchance famine, are forgotten. The Button game is brought out and women play men to determine what kind of a crop the planting will bring forth. If the women win, it means a large crop for they are keepers of the secret of reproduction.

At the beginning of planting, the whole family including the dog participated in the ceremony. The farmer would receive six kernel of corn from his wife. A pointed



HAMILTON MT. PLEASANT'S ORCHARD ON THE TUSCARORA RESERVATION

He is the great-grandson of Mt. Pleasant, who gave Washington Indian corn for his garden at Mt. Vernon. In the group: Mt. Pleasant (Cornell Short-course), Erl Bates and G. W. Peck, Cornell professor of pomology.

even if use of a cent day college lo-
"maize never feed days and Indians in 1550 wider scul- ture in again, ly come on of two of bark quantity that is used of rag germinat- before the whites.
or Plant- of May part in of the follow- after the the sweet sap) of d," the e is sec- he Corn ance of All of ceremonial re built the plant- ing Bean for they his gifts
1 figure, and the ejection e of the between s finally Spring, the South Winter reaching n, while the drop- all the and theanksgiving- spired spirit has sick- Button termine If the epers of
includ- farmer pointed

stick made the hole in the ground "until the tip is wet" and then a small amount of dirt was placed in the hole so that the "white horn of the corn seed will meet the water the first night." A small piece of fish was placed in the hole and the first kernel was placed for the "Great Spirit," the second for the "widows and orphans," and the third for the "crows" and two or three more for the family and the dog. White folks often laugh at the "dog kernel" but the Iroquois reply, "Suppose the snows are too deep to secure game, then even the dog must eat maize." After covering, with hands and eyes upward, the farmers say, "We have planted thy gifts. Oh, Great Spirit, send us thy sun, thy rain, and thy soft wind of the southland. If you do not, we, your children of the forest, will perish. Send these, Oh, Great One, and in the Harvest Moons, we will thank Thee."

Beans and squashes were often planted with the corn and as the corn came up, the beans followed on the corn stalk and the squashes kept the weeds away. The Indians claim the white man brought most of the weeds and Professor John H. Barron often tells the Indians that this is a fact.

The Indians have a hard flint corn with tall kernels and because of this they call it "Buck" corn. This flint is the parent of all our flints. The Indians have grown several varieties for many years. Their "bloody finger" we call smut nose. Besides their flint, their chief corn is a soft "squaw" type so called because its kernels are short and fat. This has been the mainstay of the diet of the red man for ages and from it comes his bread, his cake, and his soup. Mixed with beans, it is his and our succotash. Dried and made into a paste with honey, it provided the hunter with food on his long train after the deer and the bear.

Fields of this maize astonished Cartier, discoverer of the St. Lawrence in 1534; Hudson at Fort Orange in 1604; and Champlain at Mohawk Rock the following year. This maize saved our Pilgrim Fathers from starvation the first winter at Plymouth, and were it not for it, Hennepin, Marquette, Joliet, and LaSalle, would have been unable to plant the flag of France at Niagara, Mississippi, and our inland seas. European white men came to this continent seeking gold, the Iroquois gave them their gold, their maize, and the white men found at length, that the gold of the Iroquois was more valuable and more worthwhile human efforts than the metal that old Europe pawned her jewels, her men and her all, to obtain. This maize was the medium of exchange in the early days and the Oneidas brought three hundred bags of it to feed Washington's starving army at Valley Forge. Denonville, in his French expedition, destroyed a million bushels of this maize in the Valley of the Genesee in

1867, and Sullivan of Revolutionary fame, destroyed sixty thousand bushels on his expedition through Ithaca. Yaple, Dumond, and other pioneers of Ithaca lived the first winter on this maize left by the Cayugas after their sale of the "Flats," as Ithaca was then called.

The Indian "Buck" corn was planted by the pioneer whites and became our "York State Flint," and it was the sight of this corn growing six feet high on the banks of the Susquehanna that induced the members of the Sullivan Expedition to sell their military grants to enter what is now Tioga, Chemung, Broome, and Tompkins Counties.

The Iroquois hill method of cultivation is the accepted practice today and early Jesuit descriptions show that the Six Nation farmers stored their maize in cribs of the same general type that are now employed by us.

We have our husking bees but the Iroquois had their "clearing bees" as well, for Roger Williams says, "When a field is broken up, they have a very loving, socal, speedy way to dispatch it, all the neighbors, men and women, do joyne and come in to help freely." This modern co-operative thinking and farming of which we are today so proud, is but a growth of the spirit of farming taught by the Indians to our forefathers.

The Iroquois or Six Nations of New York were acknowledged by all the other red men on this continent as "Men surpassing all others," and their name in two of the western dialects is "Best Corn Growers."

The Iroquois were the most advanced because the spirit of the home was the highest and all Iroquois homes were farm homes then. The most sacred word in their language is "Mother Love" and it is called the "Breath of the Great Spirit." Around that was built this first American Democracy and upon the same soil and in the same pure, clear air, Puritan, Pilgrim, Quaker, and Huguenot mothers caught the same ideals and in the forest primeval wrought, taught, sacrificed for children and served for neighbors that this, their new nation, should be the greatest Common Council of Freemen in the Adam-born dream of a human, social, and political perfection.

In the old Indian days and in the early pioneer days, in the sixties, seventies, and eighties, agriculture and rural home and village life had romance and happy evenings in it and those who would solve agriculture's problem will find it not alone in pedigreed seed or cattle, not alone in buying or in co-operative marketing, but in the spirit of the farm home; for that is, as in the old days when the Indian saw the Great Spirit in the flowering maize, the pure life-giving spring from which flows the waters that nourishes into true American manhood and womanhood, the future of America's greatness through agriculture, her children of the soil.

Wanderer's Nachtlied

From Goethe

Translated by Sanford R. Gifford

Over every hill

Lies sleep.

In the tree-tops still,

Hardly the sweep

Of its soft breathing moves the wood's deep breast.

Even the birds are quiet now.

Wait, and e'er long, I trow,

Thou, too, shalt rest.



What Does the Agricultural College Graduate Do?

By A. Wright Gibson

MY WORK for the past year has been, in part, to find out what all of the men are doing who entered the regular course of the College of Agriculture during the years 1906-1910 inclusive. That group was chosen because we desired to know not what the graduate does immediately after leaving College, but rather what he does after he has been out long enough to become more or less settled as to his occupation. The men who were here prior to that time came before the period of greater development of the College, and it was thought better to include in the survey men who were subject to conditions as nearly as possible like those of the present time.

In this group there are six hundred and fourteen men of whom four hundred and sixty-five received degrees. Since many of those who did not graduate from the College of Agriculture transferred to other Colleges after being here only a short time, their more extensive training along other lines no doubt influenced them in choosing an occupation. So the work being followed by the graduates is of more interest and is more indicative of the influence of the agricultural college training.

The information was obtained by personal letters to each of the graduates. Considerable follow-up work was necessary in many instances before the correct address was found out and the record obtained. However, ninety-five and seven-tenths per cent of the graduates, or all but twenty, have been located, and the following is a tabulation of their occupations:

| | No. of men | % of total |
|--|------------|------------|
| Farming for self or farm managers..... | 119 | 27.87 |
| Landscape architects, nurserymen, gardeners, florists, and seedsmen..... | 27 | 6.32 |
| In commercial agricultural work which includes, wholesale and retail milk business, ice cream manufacture, milk spe- | | |

| | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| cialists, canners, officials in farmers' co-operatives, dealers in feed, produce, and farmers' supplies, agricultural journalism and advertising, and similar lines of work for which training is given at the College | 60 | 14.05 |
| County agents, and county agent leaders..... | 26 | 6.09 |
| Total in practical agricultural work..... | 232 | 54.33 |
| Teachers in Agricultural Colleges..... | 57 | 13.34 |
| Teachers of Agriculture in secondary schools | 23 | 5.39 |
| Scientists, such as, bacteriologists, plant pathologists, entomologists, zoologists, and chemists | 14 | 3.28 |
| With the U. S. D. A. or State Experiment stations | 18 | 4.22 |
| Graduate Students in Agricultural Colleges | 2 | .47 |
| Total in research, teaching, and scientific work | 114 | 26.70 |
| Total in all lines of Agricultural work..... | 346 | 81.03 |
| In non-agricultural work..... | 81 | 18.97 |
| Died since graduation..... | 18 | |

In this group of graduates are found men in practically every line of agricultural activity. With more than a third of the men engaged in agricultural production and more than a quarter actually farming it cannot be said that the College is educating the men away from the farm. Farming has had to hold these men in competition with other branches of agricultural work which pay relatively more than the average return from farming. This would indicate that these men are much better than average farmers or so many would not have stayed in the business.

There are men in production, organization, and marketing which impress one with the thorough and complete training that is given along practical agricultural lines. It could not be desired that the practical men all stay in

farming. It is much better to have them distributed along the whole line of agricultural enterprise, as is the case. Organization and marketing are fully as important as production and offer just as good an opportunity for service to the agriculturally trained man.

The numbers engaged in teaching, research, and extension work indicate the good preparation for such work that was given these men. In this group alone there are agricultural college teachers in twenty-three states and three foreign countries. The numbers teaching in secondary schools is not large, but when these men graduated the field was less developed than at present and there was not the opportunity that there is at present when more are following that work. Fourteen men from the group are with the United States Department of Agriculture, some of whom are filling positions of considerable importance.

It is surprising that less than nineteen per cent of the

graduates have gone into non-agricultural work when consideration is given to the fact that in this state from which a large proportion of the student body is taken, 83% of the population is classed as urban. But even these men, who have graduated and who have gone into non-agricultural work in the cities, may not be entirely lost to agriculture, for it cannot be that they have spent four years at the College without getting something of the agricultural idea and viewpoint. It surely can do no harm to have these few men scattered through the cities, for they may well help toward a better understanding between the producer and the consumer.

As one works over these records and studies closely the work that the graduates are doing he cannot help but be impressed with the thoroughness of the training that has been given these men. It all points back to the excellent early organization of the College and the wisdom of the men who directed the work and developed it.

The Road to Poitiers

By Russell Lord

I

The day we walked to Poitiers! The day was blithe, the

way was gay!

The day we walked to Poitiers, the two of us together;
With fifty francs between the two, a pass, and nothing
else to do

But make our way to Poitiers in golden summer
weather!

II

Some roads, they count it not a sin to lead the thirsty to
an inn

Where they can sprawl and ease their souls with laugh-
ter and with wine,
Such is the road to Poitiers; and we were rich, and we
could pay,
And own the place, and kiss the maid at every swing-
ing sign!

The road to Poitiers runs high; its wayside poplars pierce
the sky,

The road to Poitiers runs low, where streams are still
and clear,
A bending and befriending road that touches every small
abode
And takes the folk to Poitiers through all the smiling
year.

III

A busy road it was that day. The war seemed very far
away.
With maidens, working in the wheat, to shout our pass-
ing by.
We doffed our caps, and shouted too; they laughed to hear
our "aïntr-vous"
And old men touched their hats to see America go by!

IV

The Wind

By Fred H. Lape

Sometimes I like to stand upon the crest
Of some high hill, and watch the sun-swept plain
Below me struggle fiercely in the wind;
See where the great dark shadows of the clouds
Sweep swiftly o'er the fields, and passing, leave
Them flooded with the sunlight, lying green
Beneath the bright deep blue of heaven. The wind
Goes rushing o'er the tall green grass, and bends
And whitens it to waves that roll across
The fields. A row of high-trunked towering elms
Bend slightly toward the east and gather all
Their long and drooping branches on the side
Against the wind, like women tall and gaunt,
With shawls around their head and shoulders, fleeing
From its power.

Then, turning toward the wind,
I like to push against it, while it roars
And rushes past my face, and brings the tears
Into my eyes, until I scarcely see,
But yet, exulting in my power, press on!

14.05
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"GENERATIONS OF MEN"

In this picture, taken at the University of California last Spring, are four generations of agricultural teachers, of which three are Cornellians. From left to right: Isaac P. Roberts, John W. Gilmore, Charles F. Shaw, and Edward V. Winterer.

Cornell in the Generations of Agricultural Teachers

LAST Spring the students in the State College of Agriculture at the University of California staged the unique exhibition of an unbroken line of four generations of agricultural teachers. Of these four generations three were Cornellians.

Isaac P. Roberts, on the left of the picture, is regarded as the dean of agricultural teachers. He led the work at Cornell from 1873 until he retired as professor emeritus in 1903, and went to live in Berkeley, California. Liberty Hyde Bailey has well put the tribute . . . "he and his associates stood for agriculture . . . not for a natural science under the name of agriculture nor for some pleasant combination of studies that would satisfy the law . . . It was

not a day for erudition or for high technical scholarship, but a time for clear faith, homely and direct relations with the people, wisdom in giving advice. From the first years that I knew him he was a philosopher and a forecaster, always practical, always driving home the point, always with his feet squarely on the ground."

The next in the generations is John W. Gilmore, professor of agronomy at California, who studied at Cornell under Roberts, Bailey, Law, Caldwell, and Wing, graduating in 1897. For several years he worked in the Orient, then returned to the Cornell faculty. Later he was president of the Hawaiian College of Agriculture, from which work he went to California in 1913.

The third generation is represented by Charles F. Shaw, a pupil of Gilmore, who graduated from Cornell in 1906. He worked with the U. S. Bureau of Soils, instructed at Pennsylvania State College and, in 1913, went to California as a professor of soil technology, at which work he continued until the present time.

The fourth generation is strictly western. It is represented by a pupil of Charles F. Shaw, one Edward V. Winterer, who graduated from the College of Agriculture at the University of California in 1921 and has been an assistant in soil technology during the past year. Mr. Winterer, it is said, will probably carry on the work of the generations of teachers by continuing in academic work.



On Common Ground

Read this statement on rural life: "The problem of raising more food for the country resolved itself into the problem of making farming an occupation which would appeal to educated people and this problem seems at last to have been solved by agricultural colleges. They have, for a score of years, been turning out a well-trained lot of men and women, most of whom go into agricultural work and it is largely through these people that we have seen rural conditions improved. Farmers with new machinery and new methods multiply their harvests ten fold, while the rural home has acquired the conveniences for easier housekeeping. Behold the bath-tub, the tractor, the auto, and the radiophone . . . a picture of progress."

So far we follow, but he closes with a mean twist:

"In this fashion does our generation measure the quality of life . . . by bushels and acres and cylinders."

That is all. But we know his kind. He has never felt the unbeatable satisfaction of a hard day's physical work well done. He is a prolific reader ignorant of life and he spreads a poor sort of restlessness. His letter offers no solution to the problem and he leaves out the fact that we have really made some progress in abstract as well as material things. In part he is right; we cannot deny the materialism of our generation, nor is its irresponsibility and vulgarity, but we can deny the implication that rural life has advanced only in dumb mechanical and materialistic ways.

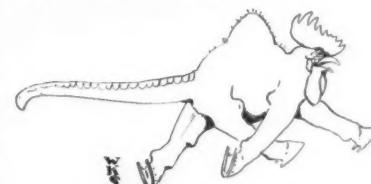
Governor Miller is quoted as saying to Miss Van Rensselaer in reference to the Better Homes Week Campaign, October 9-14, "The character of our citizenship depends upon the home, home surroundings, and home influence."

Why such a radical statement?

But be assured we are strongly behind the Better Homes Week Campaign.

The poetry used in *The Countryman* is gleaned, largely, from the archives of the Cornell Manuscript Club. Professor Martin W. Sampson, with whom the archives are placed, kindly allowed us to read over the material on hand, picking out such pieces as we might use. After getting the consent of the authors we placed the poems on our reserve shelf and will undoubtedly be using quite a few of them during the year.

And in the line of pictures we can promise you two of the best landscapes by American painters . . . "Grey Brothers" by Charles H. Davis and "Sunlight and Shadow" by Edward Redfield. These are made available to us by the kindness of International Studio and will be used during the coming term.



The Ickachick

The Ickachick, or *Vox Poppycockus*, has its habitat in the foothills of aback Mountain, and is most frequently seen in the vicinity of sandy swamps during the hazy hour in the dawn of the morning after the ball. It deposits its eggs in the crotch of the quartered oak, and hatches them with one fell swoop of its powerful bill. The architecture of the Ickachick enables it to fly to great altitudes and look down without getting dizzy, and it often descends to catch coffee-groundmoles and other morsels of victuals thrown out from yesterday's dinner, of which it is very fond. Its voice is somewhat porous and its song is very much unlike that of the Fillilloo Bird in distress, consisting of a sustained plaintive wail resembling the involuntary twitching of a dumb-bell.

(Copyrighted 1922 John Rodemeyer)

The picture, "Paths of Youth," which we are using for a frontispiece this month, has been exhibited at Seattle, Los Angeles, International Salon '21; Madrid, Hon. Mention American Photography '21; Portland, Me.; Montreal, Hon. Mention '21; Toronto; London Salon; Sacramento; Buffalo, Pittsburgh Salon '22, reproduced; Bangor; Dayton. It was taken by Thomas O. Sheckell of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The sketch used as a decorative heading over Gibson's article on page 10 was drawn by Albert Force '22. The plate from which this sketch was reproduced was made by a new "drop-out" process, patented by the Ithaca Engraving Company, which reproduces pencil work almost exactly like the original drawing. To date only four or five of these new plates have been made.

The sketch on the contents page was made by Charles M. Stotz '21. Both sketches were in the "Thumb-tack Exhibition" of the Cornell Sketch Club last Spring.

And, speaking of sketches, *The Countryman* sticks by its June announcement and offers Ag College folks a first prize of one dollar (\$1.00) for the best pen or pencil sketch of rural nature for use in our magazine. The contest closes November 1. The judges are professorially competent.

Due to our chronic lack of advertising the issue remains as thin as ever and the missing editorial page is still in the offing. Of course, we have the edits all ready, of course. The answer to the problem is to increase the circulation. Simple. Soon the select few who are on our circulation lists will be lost in the many who are to join them there. Subscribe now and be select. *The Countryman* is regarded as "the most carefully edited student publication on the Cornell campus." And the price is the lowest, one dollar a year.



Former Student Notes

Edward L. Brady '72

Edward L. Brady, who passed the first entrance examinations of Cornell held in Military Hall in October, 1868, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on May 26. He was at his place of business the day before, when he suffered a heart attack, which proved fatal.

Mr. Brady was born in Etna, Tompkins County, on August 12, 1852, the son of Philip Brady, a merchant tailor, and Julia (Weed) Brady, and attended the public schools of Etna and the Ithaca Academy. While a pupil in the Academy he took the entrance examinations for the University, and when he found that he had passed, he left the Academy and entered the University, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1872. He showed his sincere loyalty to Cornell by giving his two sons Cornell training.

For a few years after his graduation he was a traveling salesman. Then he went to Yonkers, where he engaged in the undertaking business, but in 1882 he returned to Buffalo, and became a member of the firm of Brady and Drullard. In 1899 he began business for himself, and in 1918 he took his son, George E. D. Brady, into the company with him under the firm name of E. L. Brady and Son.

On November 6, 1878, he married Miss Jennie M. Drullard, daughter of George and Minerva (Stoddard) Drullard of Buffalo, who survives him with two sons, George E. D. Brady, A.B. '03, who was a member of the State Assembly for several terms, and Charles P. Brady, A.B. '04.

Mr. Brady was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ismailia Temple of the Shrine, and an attendant of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension. He was one of the '72 men who helped to grade Central Avenue, then known as University Road, and he was looking forward to attending the fiftieth year reunion of his class and meeting his old classmates, to whom the sad

news of his death came with impressive meaning at the recent reunion season.

'81—Edwin Campbell is farming at Mumford, N. Y.

Dr. Herbert E. Baright '89

Dr. Herbert Edwin Baright died in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on May 27, after an illness of several months following a general breakdown suffered in January.

He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on January 3, 1868, and received the degree of B.S. at Cornell in 1889. He was master of the chimes from 1886 to 1889, class treasurer in his sophomore year, and a member of the C. U. C. A., and was one of the ten delegates from Cornell to the first Young Men's Conference held in Northfield, Mass. In 1893, he was graduated from the University of Michigan, later studying in Vienna, Austria. In 1897-8 he taught in Mount Herman School, and for the next four years he was a physician at the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie. Then for eight years he was a physician at the Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sanitarium, and while located in Clifton Springs, he started the publication of The Daily Bible. Since leaving there he has conducted a sanitarium in Saratoga Springs. He was a fellow of the Academy of Medicine.

Surviving him are his widow, Irene Benham Baright, his mother, Dr. Julia S. Baright, and his sister, Mrs. Leon R. Alexander.

'88—G. D. Brill is farming at Jamesburg, N. J.

'91—Edwin S. VanKirk is farming at Newfield, N. Y.

'94 D.Sc.—Ephraim P. Felt, New York State Entomologist, recently gave a wireless lecture on "Bugs and Antennae" which was broadcasted at the Schenectady station and heard within a radius of about 1000 miles.

'00 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Tracy announce the birth of their

daughter, Mary Ellen, on May 10. Tracy is vice-president of O. V. Tracy and Company, 329-91 West Fayette Street and 220-2 Walton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

'01 B.S.—George W. Wyckoff died on May 9, in the George Washington Hospital, Washington, D. C. He had undergone a serious operation two weeks before from which he rallied, but he suffered a relapse on May 4 which was fatal. Mr. Wyckoff entered Cornell in 1897 and was a very well known and popular member of his class. He was a member of Kappa Alpha. After leaving Cornell, Mr. Wyckoff entered the office of A. Wyckoff and Son Co., manufacturers of wood water pipe, and became its president in 1905. He held this position until his death. Mr. Wyckoff was a prominent citizen of Elmira, distinguishing himself through his civic work and also his work during the war in Liberty Loan campaigns.

'05 B.S.A.—Jay C. Hungerford goes in September to become a teacher in the Edmeston, N. Y., High School.

'05 B.S.A., '07 M.S.A.—Lawrence G. Dodge is with the agricultural extension service of the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, R. I. His work consists of the study of profits and losses in various types of farming in the State of Rhode Island. Dodge's permanent address is Meeting House Farm, West Newbury, Mass. Before coming to Cornell, he was a member of the class of 1904 at Harvard.

'08 B.S.—A son, Charles H. Hunn, was born on January 30 to Mr. and Mrs. Chester J. Hunn of Washington, D. C. Hunn is with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

'08 B.S.—Frank S. Hayden is farming at Wyoming, N. Y.

'03 B.S.—F. A. Salisbury is farming in Phelps, N. Y. Incidentally his hair is getting thin on top.

'08 B.S.—Miss H. S. Queen is now teaching Spanish in a school in Washington, D. C. Previous to this time

she was post teacher at Puerto Rico for three years. Her address is 503 U Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

'09 B.S.A.—Sherman P. Hollister, for the past two years assistant professor of pomology in the Connecticut Agricultural College, is now professor of horticulture in that institution. His address is Storrs, Conn.

'09 B.S.—Roy McPherson is farming at LeRoy, N. Y.

'10 B.S.—E. H. Anderson is supervisor of agriculture for the N. Y. C. R. R. with a home address at 54 Buena Place, Rochester, N. Y.

'10 B.S.—Virgil H. Lifft is farming at Lacona, N. Y.

'10 B.S.A.—Freeman S. Jacoby is head of the poultry department of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

'10-'11 W.C.—Wm. Gray is now farming at Allen Dale Farm, Shelbyville, Ky.

'11 B.S., '12 M.S.A., '14 Ph.D.; '15 B.S.—Earl W. Benjamin resigned from the University faculty recently to become New York manager for the Pacific Egg Producers, distributors for all Pacific coast co-operative associations, shipping about a thousand car loads annually. The offices are at 139 Reade Street, New York. Mrs. Benjamin was Miss Eva I. Hollister '15. They are living at 175 Forest Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

'11 B.S.—Sam F. Nixon is president of the C. and E. Grape Growers' Co-operative Association, Inc., one of the oldest and largest co-operative selling organizations in the State; the sale of grapes by the organization during a recent year aggregated more than three and a half million dollars. Nixon lives in Westfield, N. Y.

'12, '13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kuchler, Jr., of Lagrangeville, N. Y., announce the birth of their daughter, Betty Arlette, on May 13. She is their second daughter, and fourth child.

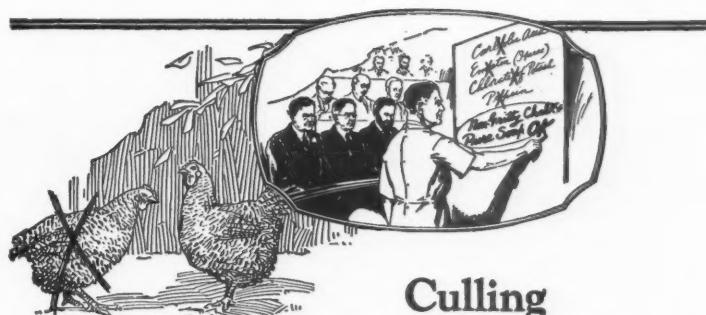
'12 B.S.—Paul Smith is farming in Newark Valley, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—Samuel W. Newman is farming in Ithaca. Address R. F. D. No. 6.

'12 B.S.—E. Wright Peterson is employed by the International Lace Manufacturing Company, Gouverneur, N. Y.

'13, '14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arch C. Klump have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mary Weideman, to Stanley H. Watson '13, on May 26, in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Watson reside at 2592 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

'13 B.S.—Jennie C. Jones is Extension Specialist at Paris, N. Y.



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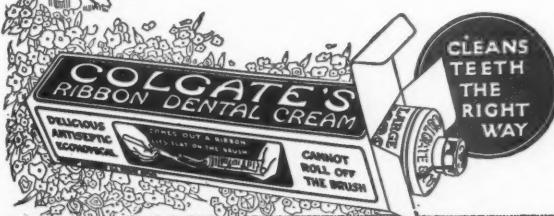
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'13 B.S.; '15 B.S.—Edmund H. Stevens is located in Ithaca as special agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, specializing mainly in rain insurance. He and Mrs. Stevens (Norma V. LaBarre '15) live at 508 East Buffalo Street.

'13 B.S., '14 M.L.D.—Mrs. Ira G.

Marvin, 359 Wyoming Avenue, Kingston, Pa., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude A. Marvin '13, to A. Allen Woodruff, Yale '12. The wedding will take place this fall. Miss Marvin has recently returned from a year in California and the South Sea Islands.

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'13 B.S.—Charles P. Russell is raising vegetables and fruits at Williamson, and also running a fertilizer mixing plant.

'13 B.S.—'04 B.S.—Bruce P. Jones is farming in partnership with Charles S. Wilson '04, at Hall, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—Kenneth O. Ward is a farmer and dealer in high grade cows at Candor, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Arthur C. Sterner is farming at Dansville, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Helen N. Estabrook is head of the Home Economics in the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, N. Y. Her home address is Horseheads, N. Y., R. D. No. 2.

'15 B.S.—J. D. Scofield is farming at Candor, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—Albert G. Allen was married on June 28 to Miss Marie Louise Walls. They are living at Salisbury, Maryland.

'16 B.S.—E. Reynolds Farley is raising cows and fruit at Goshen, New York.

'17 B.S.—Philip B. Weeks is raising fruit in Ontario, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—H. G. Chapin is Farm Bureau Manager in Orleans County, with address at Albion, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Edwin S. Larrabee is in the printing business in Binghamton with address at 12 Edwards St.

'18 B.S.—Miriam C. Jones is assistant director of the University dining rooms.

'19 B.S.—C. Jay Settle, Jr., is farming at Fort Plain, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Harold B. Fuller is County Farm Bureau Agent at Owego, N. Y. We hear that he was recently married.

'19 B.S.—Percy L. Dunn smilingly announced the birth of Laurence Edward, July 19.

'19 B.S.—H. L. ("Cap") Creal announced the birth of a daughter, Johann Snow, August 6.

'19 B.S.—J. L. ("Venie") Buys was married to Miss Kathryn Slingerland, September 9, at Manchester, N. H. They will live in Akron, Ohio, where Buys is Assistant Professor in the Biology Department.

'20 B.S.—R. G. Knapp is farming at Port Byron, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Sarah L. VanWagenen is Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Tompkins County. Address at Lawyersville, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Ray Bell was married on June 16 to Miss Carol Curtis of Rochester.

'20 B.S.—Kenneth C. Estabrook is an automobile salesman with headquarters at Horseheads, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Margaret Campbell is

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'21 B.S.—Marian Dean is dietitian in a Community House for Girls in Rochester, N. Y. Her address is 525 Lake Ave.

'21 B.S.—Mildred H. Giesler is Assistant Nutrition Worker at the American Red Cross Child Health Station Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St., New York City.

'21 B.S.—Hilda L. Goltz is Laboratory Assistant in the City Board of Health, Bureau of Laboratories. Hilda is living at 56 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Miss Deborah P. Cummings has gone to Newport, R. I., and is trying out home demonstration work in Newport County. Her business address is 351 Federal Building, Newport.

'21 B.S.—A. C. Lechler, formerly in the Extension Department, is now in the real estate business with his father in Philadelphia.

'21 B.S.—John L. Dickinson is now working with the Eastern States Farmer's Exchange of Springfield, Mass. His address is 292 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass. The Exchange is working on a Feed Pool for dairy rations for the farmers of the eastern states and Dickinson has been working in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

'21 B.S.—Miss H. Mildred Giesler resigned from the War Finance Corporation of Washington, D. C., on December 1, to become associated with the American Red Cross. She is assistant nutrition worker at American Red Cross Child Health Unit Station No. 2, Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street, New York City. Her home address is 86 Macdougal Street.

'21 B.S.—Clinton Gould is at present in the tree and shrub nursery business at Newark, Wayne County, New York.

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Occupation _____

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'21 B.S.—Irma M. Greenawalt is teaching Domestic Art work at Edison School in Denver and is living at 85 South Sherman St.

'21 B.S.—A. L. Herzig is at the Yale Forest School, completing work for his M.F. degree.

'21 B.S.—F. Allan Wickes is teaching Agriculture in Spencerport, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Miss Dorothy F. Guernsey is teacher of home economics and homemaking in the Canastota public schools.

'21 B.S.—Vartan Garabedian is now a foreman for the Licking Creamery Company of Newark, Ohio, which ships milk and cream to New York and Philadelphia, and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country.

'21 B.S.—James C. McGahan is now doing landscape work in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he expects to be until April. His address is Box 1085, St. Petersburg.

'21 Ph.D.—Walter Wellhouse, formerly instructor in entomology here, is now professor of entomology at Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa.

'21 B.S.—Harriet Smith is teaching home economics at Allegany.

'21 M.F.—Henry Vettel, who received one of the Fellowships of the American Scandinavian Foundation, is now studying forestry in Sweden. Two of these Fellowships for the study of forestry are offered annually. Vettel is the first Cornell man to take advantage of them.

'21 B.S.—Mercy Walker is head dietitian in the Binghamton City Hospital.

'21 B.S.—Ella Jeanette Day is instructor in Domestic science at State College, Pa.

'21 Grad.—A. C. Thompson completed his master's degree in September. He has taken a position as manager of a large truck farm in Ohio.

'21 B.S., '23 Ex.—Ralph P. Thompson '21, and Miss Hannah M. Bartlett '23, of Ocoee, Fla., were married on November 8, and are making their home at Winter Haven, Fla. Thompson is the foreman on his father's orange and grapefruit grove at Winter Haven.

'21 B.S.—A. Topham is in Argentina buying eggs for M. Augenblick & Bro. of New York City.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth Wolf is teaching Home Economics at Newark Valley, N. Y.

'21 Ex.—Olin Potter is Junior Project Leader for Tompkins County.

'21 B.S.—Carol Curtis and Raymond Bell '21, were married June 15, at Rochester.

'21 B.S., '22 A.M.—Miss Lillian F. Brotherhood is an assistant in geology in the University, and is engaged in research in botany and geology. She lives at 512 University Avenue, Ithaca.

'22 B.S.—Helen Dates was dietitian during the summer at Edgewater-on-Owasco. Looks as if Helen were deserving Ag for Domecon.

'22 B.S.—L. Turner is teaching Agriculture at Randolph, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Sally Merritt and K. Harris are spending six months in training for dietitians in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

'22 B.S.—"Pete" Hudson is in the Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, for four months' training for a dietitian.

'22 B.S.—Gladys Purdy and Eleanor Putnam are teaching Foods and Clothing, respectively, at Bath, N. Y. "Glad" and "Put" could never be separated.

'22 B.S.—Rosamond Wendell is teaching Home Making in Cuba, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Ellery R. Barney has accepted a position as instructor of Animal Husbandry at the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Seymour Vaughan is teaching Agriculture at Odessa, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Louise Royce is Home Demonstration Agent for Tompkins County with her headquarters in the Farm Bureau offices, State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—"Jack" Fleming is working on The Springfield Union, at Springfield, Mass.

'22 B.S.—E. A. Perregaux is managing his father's farm at Saylesville, Rhode Island.

'22 B.S.—H. A. R. Huschke has a position in the Organization Department of the Dairymen's League.

'22 B.S.—Louis Zehner and Ned Giddings are beating their way to the Pacific Coast in a flivver.

'22 B.S.—Ruth St. John and James B. Trousdale were married in Sage Chapel, July 21.

'21 B.S.—Frances Matthews was married to Edward Graham, Junior Extension Leader in Erie County, in Buffalo, on July 11. She was attended by Mildred Stevens '18. Helen Dates '22, Marian Dean '21, and Louise Royce '22, were also there.

'22 B.S.—Clifford Buck, our own ex-circulation manager, is engaged to Mildred Cole '25.

'22 B.S.—Hilda Clark is engaged to Philip Gross.

'22 B.S.—Carmen Johnson is engaged to "Jack" Stevens '22.

'24 B.S.—Helen Clark is engaged to "Van" Hart.

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and
PATHE REVIEW

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Local
Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume IV

Ithaca, New York, October, 1922

Number 1

FIELD DAYS PULLED OFF; HORSES, RAIN, FARMERS

Speeches and Lectures—King and McCurdy Vanquish All Comers

The Farmers' Field Days were run off on schedule, June 22 and 23, with a total attendance during the two days estimated by authorities to be 1100. Heavy rains on Thursday, the first day, spoiled the chances for what had promised to be a record-breaking crowd. In spite of this, though, 500 people came Thursday to the lectures and demonstrations which were held all over the upper campus. The auto tours about the college farms had to be abandoned on account of the muddy condition of the roads, but drives around the campus were substituted and "a good time was had by all."

Profs Beat Farmers

The Horseshoe Tournament, more widely and better known as "Barnyard Golf," was one of the most successful parts of the program. There were entered 22 teams, representing local granges, county agents, professors from the college, and independent organizations, and they fought tooth and nail for the trophy offered by the college. Both Thursday and Friday afternoons the baseball cage was the scene of valiant struggles in the gentle art of placing a piece of equine footgear around a stake embedded firmly in Mother Earth. G. E. Snyder, a fruit farmer of Albion, and champion B-Y Golfer of New York State, was the referee who settled all wordy arguments as to the length of a piece of string, etc., while measuring from shoe to stake. At last, on Friday afternoon, two men from Livingston County were pitted against Professors A. C. King and J. C. McCurdy in a final heartrending battle. Suffice it that the latter-named were victorious, carrying off the silver cup and the honors of the tournament.

Among the talks and lectures given during the two days, standing out prominently were the addresses by Dr. Farrand and Dean Mann, on Friday. Dr. Farrand's address at Bailey Hall was particularly well attended by the farmers and their families. More lectures and demonstrations were given on the campus than had been planned, owing to the wet roads which made driving about the college farms almost impossible.

Boys and Girls Entertained

From seventeen counties in the state, 161 boys and girls came as guests of the college. The girls were entertained at Sage College and the boys at Baker Dormitories. This is the first year that anything of this kind has been attempted, and the college authorities hope to continue the plan another year. A separate program of demonstrations and lectures was laid out for the junior visitors, and they were kept busy the whole two days.



R. E. TRUCK TOTES A BUNCH OF PLUMBING THRU STATE

Professor A. M. Goodman and M. H. Phillips '23, have been touring the state this summer in a speed wagon carrying a model water-supply and sewage disposal system. The outfit visited some twenty counties and covered about 3000 miles. Two demonstrations a day were the rule, which included setting up the complete system on the back of the truck and then telling about it. It was reported that the farmers showed good interest in the proposition, and the trip was pronounced a success.

Heifers Get Excited

Professor Goodman sent in one report to the rural engineering department, who sent out the truck, telling of the extraordinary interest he awakened at one meeting. He said that one woman was particularly attentive and asked many intelligent questions, but that she proved to be a summer boarder, and a man who seemed to continually nod approbation of every word of wisdom that fell from the good professor's lips, turned out to be deaf and dumb and afflicted with palsy. Aside from this, results were satisfactory.

AG COLLEGE SHOWS 'EM AT STATE FAIR; MANY EXHIBITS

The departments represented at the State Fair this year were: rural engineering and home economics, rural education and landscape art, poultry, rural organization, plant breeding, dairy, publications, and forestry. The exhibit of rural engineering and domecon is mentioned elsewhere, while rural education and landscape art collaborated on the layout of a modern rural school, emphasizing the facts brought out by the survey of the committee of twenty-one. The dairy department's exhibit featured the proper cooling of milk and various fat tests. Forestry had its usual interesting exhibit, while poultry centered around the large model of the industry brought back from the Holland exhibition last year, and so on through the various departments.

R. E. AND DOMECON GET FUN AT FAIR; TICKLE SPECTATORS

Home Sweet Home Is Sweeter With Electricity for a Maid

Every fall the State Fair holds new mysteries for us to solve. This year was no exception to the rule, but it came pretty near home, for it was our own Rural Engineering department that pulled the clever new stunt and attracted crowds of the "hoi polloi." Instead of the ordinary exhibit which one might have expected to see, there in one corner was the neatest, brightest little kitchen that one could imagine. The idea originated over in rural engineering under the careful eye of Professor Fairbanks when it was decided that the best way to display the usefulness of electricity in the home and to show how easily it could be generated by a water wheel, was to actually have the thing in operation and then attach the "juice" in various ways to all the modern appliances in the very modern kitchen. Now despite the fact that the idea was just as good as gold, it needed a lot of little touches to bring it down to earth and to make it all seem real and practical; so over came rural engineering to domecon and enlisted their services and counsel and together they evolved—a model kitchen.

Water Works

This clever little bit of scenery was designed primarily to display a complete water system, featuring electricity generated by a water wheel. The electric power generated by the wheels not only supplied the boiler and kitchen sink with water, but was also utilized to run all sorts of appliances that are useful in everyday household work. And best of all, it was not a set picture—everything was actually working. Sights to make any real woman envious were the electric washer which changes Blue Monday to a red-letter day, the electric flat iron that makes every Tuesday dawn with never the cloud of a frown on the brow of Madame Housekeeper, the vacuum sweeper that is warranted to clean anything and everything—all with a minimum of energy expended, and so on down the list to the toaster, grill, percolator, and even the dish-washer.

As if to wind up the spectacle in a blaze of glory, at the close of the day, the electric lights were turned on, banishing forever the thoughts of kerosene lamps. This exhibit thus showed thousands of people how attractive country life can be made.

"DOC" NEEDHAM LEAVES

An interchange of professorships has been effected with Pomona College of Southern California, which results in the exchange of Dr. J. G. Needham with Dr. Hilton of Pomona.

**BOBBY DOMECON SHOWS PEP
AND PROMISE IN NEW HOME**

**Takes Usual Light Workout in His
Summer Training Quarters**

Pretty early in the morning but the sun was up—and that wasn't all. Listening carefully one could hear the soft cooing of a baby voice, announcing that another son besides old Sol was at the dawning of this new summer day. Bobby Domecon was rousing from a night of sleep—the kind that one only gets in the country—and was trying to rouse the rest of the family to ask, in his own tactful way, for his very early morning breakfast. Bobby has graduated from primitive demanding, by mere howls, to more strategic methods of coaxing by soft gurglings.

Knows a Thing or Two

Later in the morning after the preliminary struggle of being bathed and dressed one could see that Bobby had also graduated to rompers, extensive creeping, attempts at walking, and wide-eyed interest in everything and everybody. (This interview was staged in a little country village not many miles from Ithaca in the midst of Bobby's vacation.) True to his training he showed no signs of bashfulness and was as fat, red-cheeked, and contented as any care-free mortal could ever hope to be. These months in the country with the backing of all those weeks with earnest Domecon mothers, have finished the job of putting Bobby on the road to a healthy life.

The young gentleman is now receiving callers at the Lodge, and wishes to announce the fact through these columns.

**NEW BUGGERY BEING BUILT
FOR HOUSING TRANSIENTS**

Owing to the tremendous increase in the number of bugs at large since last Commencement, a new building is being constructed for their accommodation, just back of Caldwell Hall and in front of the college ice house. Rumor had it that the building was to be a saw-dust mill, but the cold facts are that it is to take the place of the old insectary which was torn down to make room for the new Chem building. The work done in it will be entirely in the line of economic entomology.

The new structure, which will probably be finished sometime this fall, is a very simple affair, consisting of two parts, the main house and the glass part. The main house is divided into four rooms suited for offices and laboratories. The glass part will be devoted to the cultivation of the plants and to the rearing of the insects necessary for the purpose of studying their development, life history, and methods of attacking valuable vegetation. The new building has been developed in harmony with the new building plan in that it is constructed of the same type of brick and it is located so as to be adjacent to the Entomology and Zoology Hall of the new building program.

13 YEARS AGO

(From The Countryman, 1906-7)

A tennis court was constructed this summer a little northeast of the Animal Husbandry building. This court is for the use of the girls in the College of Agriculture.

The total registration of the Ag College up to October 12th was 500 students.

An advertisement reads: "College style shoe, and all kinds of shoes. Let us show you our \$4.00 line. Better than some \$5.00. Prices from \$2.00 to \$7.00."

The Founder's Dav address on January 11th was delivered by W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Railroad.

The Tenth Annual Banquet of the College of Agriculture was held in the Armory, Monday evening, February 21st.

T. J. McInerney has accepted an assistant instructorship in the Dairy Department for the year 1910-11.

One of the features of "Spring Day," which took place on May 21st, was the Agricultural Show, "Gosh all Hemlock."

**HOTEL COURSE OFFERED TO
STUDENTS FOR FIRST TIME**

Hotel management is one of our new Ag courses this fall. The inauguration of the course has come after months of discussion by prominent hotel men and following action taken by the American Hotel Association at its recent convention in Boston. This organization will provide part of the funds necessary to add the course to the curriculum. The greater part of the work taken by candidates will be similar to that now required for the degree of bachelor of science, which degree will be given to those who graduate from the hotel training course.

This professional course will include training in all branches of foods work, mechanical appliances of hotels and similar institutions, accounting, business law, decoration and furnishing, and, if time permits, finance, banking, and financial administration. The wholly new courses to be organized are to take up the special problems of hotel management, and for this work it will be necessary to make some additions to the teaching staff.

NEW WINTER COURSES

There will be a number of new courses in the Winter Course, including several in animal husbandry and one in rural education which will be a consideration of the more important educational problems confronting rural New York.

**STILL THROWING BRICKS
ON NEW DAIRY BUILDING**

**Masons Prove Kinship with Rest of
Race by Striking**

The new Dairy building construction has been progressing rapidly during the summer. The roof is now about completed and it is expected that the work on some of the laboratories will be sufficiently advanced to permit the commencement of instruction this term. Equipment to the value of \$200,000 has been ordered for the building, which will bring the total cost of the structure up to \$600,000. Work was held up during the middle of the summer by a strike of the masons, who wanted ten dollars a day.

Building Craze Spreads

A field house and drying shed for experimental work in plant breeding has been erected in Caldwell Field. The building, which adds substantially to the facilities of the department, consists of open drying sheds with a special fireproof steam-heated dryer to complete the drying of grains and grasses. The cost of it all was about \$13,000.

Work was also completed during the summer on the fruit cold storage plant in the pomology orchards. This plant has been under course of construction for several months, and its completion and equipment at cost of \$32,000 will enable the department to carry on much work previously impossible. A noteworthy fact in connection with these two last-named new buildings is that electric light and power are thus of necessity brought out to the center of these farms. This means much to the men engaged in research who need electricity to further their experiments.

**MOVING DAY FOR POSIES;
TO GO TO CORTLAND ROAD**

The rose, iris, peony and other flower areas are being transferred from Craig Field to area number nine on Cortland Road, opposite the rifle range, and it is expected that it will take one or two years to complete it.

The new department, "Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture," plans to make the area a very beautiful spot. The land near the Cortland road is low and about the other sides high so that it forms a bowl. The sides of the bowl will be planted in ornamental trees and shrubs; the low land into flowers. Sometime the department hopes to have a rock garden here.

The many advantages of the new site seem to make this extensive change advisable. The soil there is better and Fall Creek offers a source of water for irrigation. The new field is more accessible in all weathers and seasons than the old and opportunity will be given the thousands of passing motorists to enjoy the beauty of the garden, which was previously impossible because of its sequestered location.

BABCOCK MANAGES G. L. F.

Professor H. E. Babcock, since July 1, has been manager of the G. L. F.

October, 1922

The Cornell Countryman

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A PROUD MOTHER

MRS. GLISTA ERNESTINE GRANTS SHORT INTERVIEW

Mrs. Glista Ernestine reports another addition to the family. A baby girl entered the Ernestine home the day before the 4th of July, and is there yet, according to a Countryman reporter who was singly honored by her sucking his finger. This is Glista's eleventh child and she is naturally quite proud of the fact, almost refusing the reporter an interview on the subject. Mrs. Ernestine did admit during the course of the visit that she nearly died during the summer from the heat, as she was on test. Another few days of that hot spell, she said, would surely have done for her. Electric fans and mosquito netting helped some, but she has made up her mind that next summer the weather must be cooler. By persistent questioning the interviewer ascertained that Mrs. Ernestine would be fourteen the eighth of November, although she displayed true feminine reluctance in regard to disclosing her age. With that she closed the interview by commencing to chew her cud.

LONG ISLAND LABORATORY

The New York State legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$38,000 for the investigation of vegetable production and diseases on Long Island. During the summer a site has been chosen near Riverhead comprising thirty acres of land on which are two good houses, two greenhouses, barns and outbuildings, etc. The land was chosen with regard both to its uniformity and its adaptability to research purposes. The trustees appointed Mr. P. H. Wessels of the Rhode Island Experiment Station as the investigator of the problems of vegetable production. He began his work at the Long Island station, September 1.

SHORT ONES

The reorganization of the department of landscape art took place last June, with the result that the designing and construction phases go to the College of Architecture, and the plant materials, country planting, and extension service are retained in the College of Agriculture. This means also the transferral of Professors E. Gordon Davis and E. D. Montillon to Architecture. Plant materials and floriculture have been united under Professor E. A. White of the former department of floriculture as the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture.

The middle of August was an exceeding wet time for Ithaca and vicinity. In fact, it was the wettest time ever known to occur during the absence of the regular student body. So wet was the water that a new high water mark was reached in Fall Creek, and the largest 24-hour rainfall for 37 years was recorded at the Weather Bureau, four and sevenths inches. Along with several cats, dogs, and chickens, the Tompkins County Fair was drowned out by eighteen inches of water on the fair grounds.

The summer school in the College of Agriculture had the largest registration this year of any in its history, totalling 991. The work done was pronounced by the faculty to be very satisfactory, and the school as a whole was considered exceptionally successful. The courses in the departments of physical education and agricultural economics were particularly well attended. Many men nationally prominent in their professions lectured here at times during the summer, thus contributing toward the value of the instruction given.

WATER RUNS UPHILL ON GARDEN AVE., DOGGONE IT

Airtight Mystery Solved by Sleuths From Weather Bureau

Ah—treason! Never again would they trust him! The rain gauge had played them false. In such wise did Dr. Wilson and his retainers of the Weather Bureau denounce the circular tub near the Countryman office after repeated readings taken of the evaporation of water. The water was evaporating altogether too fast—it must stop. At that rate in about fifteen days, four hours and thirty-four and a half minutes, there would not be enough water left on the planet to support human life and Professor Goodman's water-system over in rural engineering.

Hot Dog!

Accordingly it was decreed that a trusted minion should stand guard by the round tank and watch the water go. Taking his life and a tape measure in his hands, he fared forth in the direction of Garden Avenue, and snook up on the said tank. To his surprise, he heard a splashing sound in it. Immediately the thought flashed upon him that the water was on a drunk. But he would see. Creeping stealthily closer, he parted the bushes and gazed, full of wrath, upon two dogs and a half taking a bath in the miniature tub. The mystery was solved, but doggone the dogs. What was to be done? There was the water, and there was the dogs' natural inclination, supplemented and augmented by the hot weather. Something had to be done, and done quickly. Here was this tremendous rate of evaporation—drying up the whole earth and no way to stop it. So a council of war was called that very night in the camp of the Weather Bureau, and it was decided to erect barbed-wire entanglements around their outpost, and thus save it from the ravages of the enemy. 'Twere well that 'twere done, and 'twas done. Sobeteit.

FORESTRY BUILDING NAMED

The board of trustees voted, on the recommendation of Dean Mann, to name what was previously known as the Forestry building, Farnow Hall, in honor of Dr. B. E. Farnow. Dr. Farnow was formerly director of the State College of Forestry here, and was known as the dean of American forestry. The inscription is being placed over the entrance, and a formal unveiling will take place some time later in the fall.

GREEN KEEPERS WANTED

Dr. C. V. Piper of the United States Department of Agriculture visited the college on August 29, with regard to the organization of special courses for green keepers. Golf clubs and associations throughout the state have been requesting such a course at the college and there seems to be a large field of work for experts in turf and lawn making.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

DAVE COOK, Editor

Vol. IV October, 1922 No. 1

Think It Over

After an all too short vacation, our editorial pen again invites us to hold forth on the pleasures and troubles of close association with another year of college life. And in connection with those same pleasures and troubles, we are reminded that many of them are caused by participation in activities. We have a feeling that everyone should take part in some activity, and there is no better time than the present to urge upon students the importance of this fact. We Ags seem to lack to some little extent the interest which pushes on the students of the other colleges in strictly University affairs. There is no lack of initiative, enthusiasm or "pep" in the people up on the top of the hill. We have that a-plenty, but we might improve its direction. We are too clannish and self-centered; there is too much the feeling of "Cornell" and "the Ag college."

This is neither a necessary nor desirable situation. Ag athletes have won an enviable reputation in the University, and there is no reason why managerial and other positions should not be striven for by Ag men. Although there is nothing alarming in the situation, the facts of the case are that Ag men do not go out for managements as they should. We feel that they have the stuff in them to make good on these jobs. We are able to run our own affairs well; witness the success of the Ag Association compared with similar organizations on the lower campus, and we can well afford to mix more in University matters.

Now let's think about it. No hurried action is asked, but the subject is one worthy of careful consideration.

An Ag Gymnasium?

The new Dairy building, the new insectary, the extensive repairs on the Landscape Art building, not to mention the new roof on The Countryman office, all lead us to think that when there is a new gymnasium (you see we are optimists) it will be erected on the Ag campus, where building operations seem to thrive so well.

QUITE PERSONAL

Mrs. A. B. Comstock definitely retired from active teaching at the close of the last fiscal year and was elected Professor of Nature Study, emeritus.

Dr. H. J. Metzger has been appointed to have charge of the extension work in animal sanitation and disease prevention in the animal husbandry department. This is the first appointment of a trained veterinarian in the extension service.

Dr. H. E. Thomas, originally of Cornell, but at Penn State from June, 1921, till this July, is here conducting field experiments on wild fire in tobacco.

Dr. E. W. Benjamin of the poultry department has resigned to go into business.

Professor Lewis Knudson of the botany department is in Guatemala investigating in the interests of the United Fruit Company.

Professor A. H. Nehrling of the department of floriculture has spent the summer visiting floricultural establishments in eastern Europe.

Professor James E. Rice has returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast in the interests of the poultry department.

Warren S. Thompson, professor of rural sociology, has resigned from the college to take an appointment on a special research foundation in connection with Miami College, Miami, Ohio.

STRICTLY DOMECON

Miss Matilda Bertrams, a former member of the home economics staff, returned to the college and was in charge of some summer school courses in clothing.

An announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Eleanor Hillhouse, formerly of the home economics department, to Mr. Harold R. Crowell, on August 19. They will live at Willimantic, Conn.

Miss Ruth M. Kellogg, of home economics, has been taking work at the University of Chicago, after which she attended the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association at Corvallis, Ore.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer and Miss Flora Rose have been spending a month at their summer home at Long Lake, Hamilton County.

Mrs. George E. Sprague, nee Miss Blanche E. Hazzard, has resigned permanently from the home economics department.

Mrs. Helen B. Young has resigned and is retiring from university teaching.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

The new standpipe over back of Kite Hill is not a standpipe at all, nor is it a well turned wrong side out, but merely the stack of the new heating plant. Although it may not seem very tall, the fact remains that it is 225 times as high as a foot rule is long, and if the smoke comes out in proportion to its size, the student body may be thankful that it is as far from the campus as it is.

Having viewed the multi- and vari-colored bits of wearing apparel about the campus, one is forced to wonder that there can be such evident and visible violation of a theory which Dr. Needham always brings before his biology students. If we didn't have all kinds of confidence in the doctor we could hardly believe that he could have said, "There are only a few in the world who can afford to be conspicuous. These must be able to say to the world, 'Let me alone!'"

Since the closing of the Sibley Dog, the influx of engineers to domecon has taxed the farmers' cafeteria considerably. One result of this immigration has had to be taken care of by a thorough cleaning and redecorating of the "beanery." Or isn't that the reason?

We like the assurance of the young instructor who, in the course of conducting a laboratory, became rather hard pressed by the questions of the class, and warded off a knockout in this amazingly logical fashion:

Student: How do we know that such-and-such is so?

Instructor: Why, didn't I just say so?

The new heating plant is to be connected with the buildings of the Ag college, thus doing away with the separate plant over by Beebe Lake which has hitherto so successfully kept us warm and spoiled the skating on the east end of the lake. Rumor has it that the discarded heating plant structure will be made use of by the department of rural engineering, but as yet nothing definite has been given out. Be that as it may, the Ag campus will miss the never-ending procession of coal wagons crawling up Tower Road.

An interesting comment made by a lady visitor to our campus when she saw the instrument shelter near the Countryman office was—"I see they keep bees here."

A new course which might be highly recommended is an extensive and comprehensive study of word derivation. Note the student who, when asked the nature of ptomaine poisoning, answered that it was a gangrene infection of the foot.

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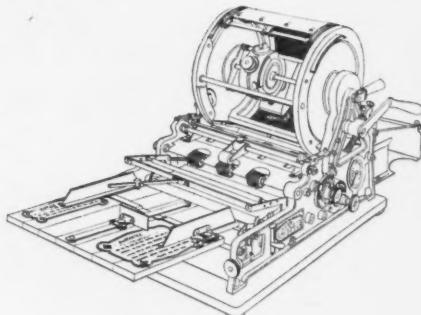
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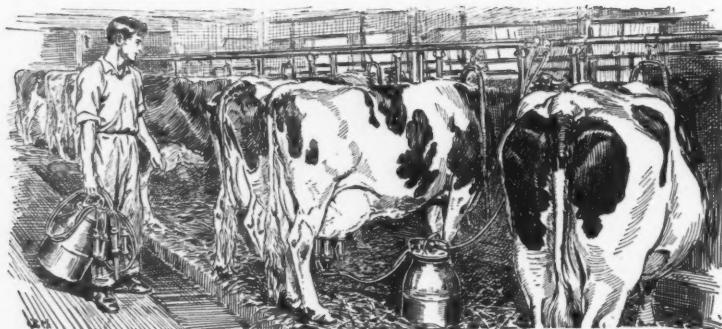
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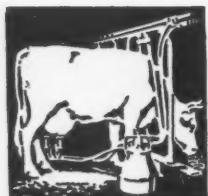
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